

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1827.

[NO. 156.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1827.

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for Yates & McIntyre for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.

Sept. 29, 1827.—50

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

August Session, 1827.

Robert Houston & Mary his wife, Petition for partition of Lands.

It is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

Oct 57.—pr. adv. \$2.

POSTAGE ACCOUNTS.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay. The quarter ended the last of September, and the draft from the General Post-Office must be paid on sight. Those who fail to attend to this request, must expect, in future, to comply with the instructions from the General Post-Office, which allow no credit, except at the risk of the Postmaster.

Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C. }
October 1, 1827. }

Notice.

THE notes due the estate of Ezekiel Abernathy, deceased, will all be due the first day of November next. Those indebted are requested to make payment during the Superior Court week. I shall attend at the store of Mr. Kendrick, during the time, for the purpose of making collections; and those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity, may expect to find their respective notes in the hands of an officer for collection. The situation of the estate will not admit of any indulgence.

JO. SMITH, Adm'r.

October 29, 1827.—3156.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered for cash or credit; or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchasers. WM. J. POLK.
Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—5316.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in settings, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

By MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations; and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, McKnight, Scott, and Clark; and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the mind of the Spirit, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, if you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotees of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,

W. T. BRANTLY.

13th March, 1827.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants.

For sale, at City Office.

STEAM BOAT



NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight, in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks, which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat, in conjunction with the steam boat, will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats. They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves to use all diligence and attention in their power, for the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.—8158

Dr. Chambers'

Remedy for Intemperance.

THE Subscriber, on the decease of the late Doct. Wm. Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found prepared a large quantity of Doctor Chambers' remedy for Intemperance.

He hereby informs the public, that he has disposed of all the Medicine so found, to Dr. Jas. H. Hart, and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interest of the heirs of the Intestate, as well as from a wish to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be—and he can further add with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the vendors of the remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the Inventor, have been intimately connected with Doctor Chambers in his lifetime—have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its composition.

SYLVANUS MILLER, Pub. Administrator, &c.

The Medicine is prepared only by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original Recipe of the Inventor, at the office of the late Dr. C. in the basement story of Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane street, east side of Broadway, and at the Medical store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, 3 doors from Washington Hall, New-York.

[From the Vermont Gazette.]

"We have the pleasure to announce that Doctor Chambers' Medicine for Intemperance has been administered to twelve persons in this vicinity, and that in every instance it has had the desired effect of producing an entire disengagement from the use of ardent spirits. It has redeemed them from obvious ruin, and restored them to themselves, relatives, and friends—to health, to industry, to usefulness, and to their proper stations in society."

Beware of imposture!—The almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' medicine has met with in the cure of intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed in the hand writing of the subscribers, without which none are genuine.

TO EDITORS.

In order that the efficacy of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance may be thoroughly tested, Editors of newspapers, throughout the country, who will insert our advertisement and add this article to it, and send us a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive from us by return of mail, a quantity sufficient to cure one drunkard, which they will be requested to administer to some patient in their neighborhood, and publish the result.

Public Institutions and Philanthropic Societies, by making application (duly authenticated) to the Subscribers, shall receive the medicine at a very reduced price. On enclosing to us the usual price, \$5, postage paid, the medicine can be sent in a letter by mail. To those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual to our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

JAMES H. HART, M. D.

A. M. FANNING.

Successors to W. Chambers.

A supply of the above Medicine has been forwarded by J. H. Hart, M. D. & A. M. Fanning, warranted to be genuine, to the subscriber, living 9 miles north of Charlotte, of whom it can be had at the New-York prices. A few parcels of the same are deposited with William F. Cowan, merchant, Statesville.

It is hoped that those who are disposed to test this highly celebrated medicine, will avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring it genuine; as there are spurious imitations of it imposed on the community, which are neither safe nor efficacious.

J. McKITT.

Oct. 5, 1827.—4155.

Internal Improvement.

FROM THE RAILROAD REGISTER.

NO. VIII.

WHAT IS A RAILROAD?

As many persons have not had an opportunity of knowing the manner of a Railroad, it will be well to give a description of it. It is so simple in its construction, that any one will easily understand it.

To make a Railroad between any two places, the ground must be chosen as level as possible. It need not, however, be exactly level. "If it ascend or descend 27 feet and a half and no more in a mile, it is considered a level way."

The breadth we shall suppose to be eight feet, but different Railroads have different breadths.—The earth must be excavated deeply enough to arrive at a firm foundation. If after the choice of the course by a good Civil Engineer, any hill be in the way, the ridge must be cut through, and the stuff that comes out of it, taken down to make an embankment across the adjacent valley, until the whole road is brought to a level, and made compact. Pieces of timber 8 feet long and a foot square are laid across to serve as sleepers, having their upper surfaces level. In a Railroad at a place called Mauch Chunk in Pennsylvania, the sleepers were placed four feet apart; but at the Quincy Railroad in Massachusetts, the interval between the sleepers is 8 feet. Long pieces of timber are placed on these sleepers, in the direction of the road, as string pieces upon the piers of a common bridge, only that being long, each extends over several of the sleepers. There are however only two of these string pieces by the side of one another, and at the distance of the wheels, and these are called the Rails. Thus two continuous lines of timber are formed from one end of the road to the other, by pieces well connected together at their ends. They are fastened down upon the sleepers by bolts of iron, or pins of wood, or by wooden keys, to keep them always firm in their places. At the Quincy Railroad already mentioned, these rails are "6 inches wide and 12 inches deep." On the top of the rails and next to their inner edges, they are covered along their whole length with a line of rolled iron like wagon tire, about an inch and a half wide and a quarter of an inch thick. Earth is then thrown in, and covered with gravel or such material as will make a close and firm path for the horse, leaving the tops of the rails a small distance above the surface.

Should the country be so rapid in its ascent or descent, as to make it necessary to raise or depress the waggons which run upon these rails from one level to another, this is done by constructing the connecting Railroad between the two levels after the manner of an inclined plane, and drawing up or letting down the waggons by machinery, or stationary steam engines placed at the top. Sometimes the waggons are lifted or let down perpendicularly from one level to another, by the proper mechanic forces.

The waggons that run upon such a Railway are of iron, the wheels being cast, the axletrees wrought, and the whole made with perfection & strength. They are such as engineers call flanged wheels, the flange being an extension of the rim all round it on the inside next to the waggon, so that the wheels resting upon the rail, these flanges reach down, and prevent them from running off the tracks, should they happen to be directed sidewise. Carriages in opposite directions pass one another, by lateral tracks at convenient distances, turning off in a small angle, and in like manner returning into the main road. It is not uncommon to have Railways made double, allowing to the trade in each direction its own road. In this case connections are formed between the two, that a carriage travelling more rapidly than another, may leave its own road, run a small distance upon the other, and then regain its proper track.

An iron Railway differs by having the rails to consist wholly of iron instead of wood. Each piece of iron is made 2 feet long, and they are supported at their extremities where they join one another, by blocks of stone, with their upper surfaces hewn flat and smooth. In the end of each piece of the railing, is a semicircular indentation, so that when two come together a hole is completed, through which a pin or bolt is driven into a corresponding hole in the stone, to secure, all together in their proper position. In northern climates foundations of stone must be laid under the sleepers of Railways to the depth of three or four feet, to prevent the effects of frost, which, during their severe winters, penetrates far into the ground. In our latitude this expense is needless, at least in the eastern parts of the State, as the ground is never frozen two feet deep.

In countries where the price of timber is much higher than with us, an iron Railway costs twice as much as one made of wood; but the latter answers the same purpose. This too, is of great importance to us on account of the abundance and cheapness of timber through the whole of our State. But we shall best ascertain the expense by consulting facts. A Committee was appointed by the "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company" to examine the Mauch Chunk and Quincy Railroads. A part of their report is here inserted, and it may well produce surprise and gratification. These are their words.

"The elevation of the Coal Mine at Mauch Chunk above the Lehigh River, at the point where the coal is delivered into boats is 936 feet. From this mine the road rises 46 feet in half a mile, and there reaches the extreme point of its elevation, which is 982 feet above the water. The distance from this place to the river is about eight miles and a half. The road then constantly descends by an irregular declivity. There is at the bank of the river an abrupt termination of the mountain, upon which is constructed an inclined plane 700 feet long, below which there is still a further descent of 25 feet down a chute, through which the coal is conveyed into boats. The whole of the Mauch Chunk Railroad extending the distance of 9 miles, and including the inclined plane of 700 feet long, was constructed in two months and three days, from the time of its commencement, so that waggons have since regularly passed upon it. The cost, including the 700 feet of inclined plane, is stated to be between \$2500 and \$3000 per mile." On this Railway two horses draw 10 waggons connected together by iron chains, and weighing with their loads 22 tons, and this shows that the road is constructed, at the price stated, with sufficient strength and solidity of foundation, to sustain any pressure which there is occasion to put upon it, and it continues to do this from year to year.

Here then is a Railway along the side of the 'Blue Mountains,' in circumstances far from favorable we should think, for diminution of expense, which cost no more than 2500 or 3000 dollars a mile. Can it be doubted that a Railroad, at least through the generally level country between Newbern and Raleigh, may be completed upon terms equally advantageous. It is presumed that in these more advantageous circumstances, 2500 dollars a mile upon an average would be amply sufficient. Even among our hills it is probable that the work would be as easy for the most part as it was through these 9 miles at the coal mine. There the descents were to be made regular, and brought upon the whole within the compass of one degree. There must have been many a ravine to cross, many a circuitous turn to be made, and foundations and supports to be constructed that the whole might be reduced to such regular declivities as must be combined for attaining the object. The skill of a practised engineer finds easy expedients where we might apprehend great obstacles. The Committee accordingly inform us, that "there are various crossing places along the course of the road, and several turns out, both of which are easily effected at a very small expense. There are also many considerable curvatures along the side of the mountain, to suit the localities of the ground; and these sinuosities are effected with the greatest facility, by simply elevating the rail on the outer curve a little higher than the rail on the inner curve, which gives a ready direction to the waggons in their passage, without any other result than lessening their velocity, which is retarded at these

points by the increased lateral friction occasioned by the flanges of the wheels.

It is interesting to hear the Committee remark respecting the Quincy Railway, that "there are several deep ravines crossed by this road, which are passed on wooden frames at a much less expense, than it would have cost to fill them with earth."

A Committee was appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, "To ascertain the most eligible means of opening a direct inland communication between Boston and the Hudson river at Albany." It is cheering to hear their report, that "The rivers and other streams of water to be passed by the proposed Railroad, are not such as to afford any serious difficulty. Bridges can be constructed, differing little in their form, except the rails, from those in common use." How vastly lighter is this both in expense and workmanship, than the acqueduct necessary to Canals in passing rivers, and even embankments across ravines and narrow valleys may be superseded by methods of small comparative expense.

Never were a people in circumstances more propitious than ours for engaging in such a work, and at the same time more imperiously calling us into action. It is needless to speak of our ability to raise funds or to bear the expense. When 37 cents a year upon each taxable poll will instantly make the work commence and advance with rapid strides from year to year, to its accomplishment, is there an individual so desponding, is there a man so timid, as to think this is too much for him to pay?—Will it not rather be said, really, if this be all, why in truth it is nothing. We have been accustomed to suppose that to effect such works as these, the most burdensome taxation must fall upon the body of the people and upon all sorts of property, and that this was not all, but that the State must be involved deeply and dangerously in debt, to bear upon ourselves and our children as a harassing and oppressive load. But if it is made out and can be shown, that such a sum as 37 cents each, will commence and carry on by distances of 40 or 35 miles a year, a Railroad that will throw open to us a market for our produce from the mountains to the ocean, and abroad as well as at home through a seaport of our own; as to such a contribution as this, it is nothing. The sale of a single bushel of corn, or apples, or a gallon of brandy, or two gallons of vinegar, or a pair of stockings which one of my family will take pride in knitting in a week by the evening fire, when it is for so important an enterprise as this, will be enough to keep off all fear of difficulty. Such a sum can be made out nearly three times with a scythe in one harvest day. The carpenter can make it in six hours, and the merchant by selling less than two dollars worth of goods. We live in peaceful times and under the happiest of governments upon earth. Every one can go and come upon his farm or his occupation, whatever it be, and busy himself at his discretion about the best methods of supporting his family and enlarging his property. If any man is in debt, whatever may be said of particular cases, it is true in general, that all which is necessary to put an end to this, is to use with perseverance such exertion and economy as are in every one's power.

Other States have engaged in enterprises of this nature, but in no instance have they done it with such facilities as are in our favour, at least with respect to the hundred and forty miles from Beaufort to Raleigh. Many of them have cut Canals, and are now making Railroads through countries where hills and rocks, where the frosts of violent and protracted winters, where scarcity and expensiveness of materials, have presented themselves in array to shake them with apprehensions, and deter them from their meditated purpose. On such occasions the cries of solicitude and alarm have been raised by the timid, and unreconciled opposition has exhausted its resources of ingenuity and strength, to divert the people from their purpose. But they became intelligent in their views, and were themselves prepared to answer every cavil. Convinced that their plans were practicable, and that they must inevitably secure, first deliverance from distress; and afterwards a rapid growth in prosperity, they have held on the firm and even tenor of their course, till the voice of dissent has at last expired amidst the incontrovertible evidences of a flourishing State. In regard to ourselves and the object before us, from Beaufort to Newbern, a distance of 56 miles by water through the Canal, the way may be said to be already open.—From Newbern to the Capital in a direct line is 100 miles. Of this, the distance of 80 miles to where it meets the Neuse a second time, has a surface so nearly plane, and an ascent so gentle, being certainly at no higher rate than four or five feet to a mile, that the ground work may be prepared by removing the earth two or three feet deep and eight feet wide, except where provision is to be made for turning out, or for crossing

streams of water. Should there be any occasion at all for cutting through small hills and levelling up the cavities next to them, it is certain that but little of such work would have to be done. Through the whole of that country no rocks are in the way, at least they are certainly very rare. At the same time, timber of the most durable quality, and upon the cheapest terms, is every where present upon the spot. If it be the lot of North Carolina to suffer under a privation of opportunities, Providence has put the relief into her own power upon such easy conditions as are enjoyed nowhere except in these Southern States. Would it be reason or gratitude to ask that they should be still less? Nearly one-half of the distance from the sea to the mountains, is given to us upon such terms, that the most perfect mode of transportation known upon earth, is attainable at the very least expense. Thus it is evident, that the large extent of level country between the hills and the ocean on which we have been accustomed to brood as one of the most disheartening evils to which our country could be doomed, is at length, in the developments of Providence, in one way at least convertible into a most signal advantage. It is for North Carolina to seize without a moment's delay upon the facilities thus put into her hands, to open herself a passage into the market of the world, through the healthiest port, and in other respects one of the best, on the southern coast.

Admit that this portion of the Railway from Newbern to Raleigh may be constructed for 2500 dollars per mile, and if this was the cost in Pennsylvania along the side of a mountain, it could not be greater thro' a level almost unbroken, through the lower part of the State, then the whole of this hundred miles can be completed, by raising a hundred thousand dollars a year in the manner already suggested. The Treasury of the State is never without superfluous funds, beyond the immediate emergencies of the Government. Were these and others as they incidentally occur, directed upon this great object, who can doubt that at the expiration of the time the desired result would actually give evidence for itself, no longer questionable, of its inestimable value. Might we not confidently trust, under the blessing of Heaven upon the vigorous efforts of a people to improve the opportunities of their industry, that the work will have grown to a still greater extent.

CARLTON.

October 22.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

Letter from Ex-President Madison to the Editors of the Virginian, dated Montpelier, October 10th, 1827.

Sirs: I have just seen in another Gazette the following paragraph, noted as an extract from the "Lynchburg Virginian"; viz:

"We state, as a fact within our own knowledge, that, very recently, the sage and patriot of Montpelier expressed his deep regret at the course now pursuing by some of the most eminent politicians of Virginia—That he reprobated it, as sapping the foundations of her power and influence in the confederacy, whilst, by a course of moderation and prudence, she might have won over a majority of sister States to embrace her principles—That he defended the right of the National Government, under the Constitution, to impose a tariff of duties on imports, with reference to other objects than revenue—he averred that such had been the course pursued by every Administration in the country, his own and Mr. Jefferson's included; that to call all the latent resources of the country into action, and to give them such protection as circumstances might suggest, was one of the principal reasons for the abolition of the confederation system, which was found inadequate for that purpose, and the adoption of the Federal Constitution—and that the resolution passed by the last Legislature in relation to this subject was extremely unwise and impolitic. Here, then, is a man everlastingly quoted by the martlets of the Constitution in this State, who assisted to frame this instrument, and who was one of its earliest and ablest contemporaneous expounders, and who, in the exercise of his Executive duties, at a later day, was called on to construe its provisions, who says, that he is erroneously thus quoted—and that William B. Giles, that dog in the manger, is fast hurrying his beloved Virginia to ruin and contempt. We again repeat, that what we have here stated is of our own knowledge, and cannot be contradicted."

Without being aware of the ground on which the statement is alleged to be within the personal knowledge of the Editors, I think it proper to observe that, as often happens in the report of conversations, there must have been some degree of misapprehension, or misrecollection.

It is true that I have not approved the proceedings of the General Assembly of the State, which would limit the power of Congress over trade, to regulations having revenue alone for their object; that I have, in occasional conversations, been led to observe that a contrary doctrine had been entertained and acted on, from the commencement of the Constitution of the United States, by the several branches of every administration under it; and that I regretted the course pursued by the General Assembly, as tending to impair the confidence and cordiality of other parts of the Union, agreeing with Virginia in her exposition of the constitution on other points. In expressing these ideas, however, more respect has been felt for the patriotic sensibilities of the Legislative body, and for the talents and good intentions of the members, personally or oth-

erwise known to me to be particularly entitled to it, than might be inferred from the tone of the publication. I must observe, also, that though it is true that I have spoken of the power of Congress in its enlarged sense, over commerce, as a primary and known object in forming the constitution, the language of the statement is inaccurate, at least as bringing susceptible of a construction embracing indefinite powers over the entire resources of the country.

I must presume that the expressions which refer, by name, to the Governor of the State, were not meant to be ascribed to me; being very sure that I could never have so far forgotten what I owed to myself, or the respect due to him.

It is with much reluctance, Sirs, that I have had recourse to these explanatory remarks, withdrawn as I am from scenes of political agitation, by my age, and pursuits more congenial with it. It is the single instance of a communication from me to the press, on any subject connected with the existing state of parties. JAMES MADISON.

To the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian.

Remarks by the Editors of the Virginian.

The above letter, which we received yesterday morning from Mr. Madison, needs no comment. We regret that we so incautiously worded our paragraph as to leave room for inferences which we did not intend to convey. We did not intend, for instance, that our readers should understand it to be Mr. Madison's opinion that the General Government possesses "indefinite powers over the entire resources of the country;" for we did not ourselves believe that Mr. M. entertained any such sentiment. We intended to confine our allusions to Mr. Madison's opinions exclusively to the power of the National Government to lay duties on imports with other objects than revenue. In this, we are happy to say, we are sustained by our illustrious Ex-President.

We should equally regret that any individual should suppose we intended to make Mr. Madison express an opinion unfavourable to the "patriotic sensibilities," "talents," or personal characters, either of Mr. Giles, or those who sustained his resolutions, at the last session of the Virginia Legislature. We hope we feel too much solicitude for the repose of Mr. M. thus unnecessarily to place him in collision with the active politicians of the day, even if we had been justified in doing so, by anything which we had heard as coming from him. But, on the contrary, we have always understood that he has studiously avoided acrimony in his remarks of public men; and if he speak of their errors at all, speaks of them with that charity which belongs to his peculiarly benignant disposition.

Extract of a Letter from Porto Cabello, dated Sept. 19, 1827.

"At extra Courier, has just arrived from Bogota, via Valencia, the accounts received by which will, no doubt, form a new era in the happiness and prosperity of Colombia. Bolivar entered the capital alone, in August, amidst the shouts of the multitude welcoming his arrival. He and Gen. Santander met, and after an hour's *tete-a-tete*, embraced in mutual friendship. Bolivar proclaimed a strict observance of the Laws of the Republic, as ordered under the sanctity of the Constitution, and abolished forever the Bolivian Code. That at once places the generous views of the Liberator beyond the reach of calumny. He proves again to the world his love of liberty. I look on Colombia, to-day, as a newborn nation. God grant her prosperity under her Republican Laws! The Spanish General Cisneros, (the Abolition and Fiodardo of this country) is no more. He was defeated, ten days ago, in the vicinity of this city, in the mountains. His band of desperadoes (say 800) are all taken.—He was a deadly enemy to Colombia."

It was believed at Constantinople, in August, that the Sublime Porte would not comply with the demands of Russia, England, and France; and had resolved to make no alteration in his course, but to leave the first blow to be struck by the European powers, before he took any other steps.

It is highly probable, from the accounts brought by the Peacock from Rio, that peace has been concluded between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and the Banda Oriental relinquished by the Emperor Don Pedro. Information of the same purport was received in this country nearly a fortnight ago.

Remarkable Coincidence.—The Cleveland Herald gives the following singular account of two brothers, by the name of Moses and Aaron Wilcox, who lately died at Twinsburgh, Ohio.

"They, as we are informed, were Twin Brothers, born in Connecticut on the same day, and of course, of the same mother; they were married on the same day, their wives being sisters; they hoped to have experienced religion on the same day, and attached themselves to the same church, and on the same day; they engaged in mercantile business together at Middletown, and failed together; from thence they removed and settled themselves together, in this State, at a place which from them derived the name of Twinsburgh; they were taken sick on the same day, continued sick the same length of time; they died the same day, and were buried in the same grave, and have left to their bereaved children the same rich inheritance of an unsullied moral and christian character.

The singular identity which pervaded

the character of these men, and the events of their lives, manifested itself no less in their persons. During their youth and middle age, so nearly did they resemble each other as to challenge the most discriminating eye to distinguish them. Employed in the early part of their lives, in the neighborhood of each other, as school teachers, they were wont occasionally to change schools, and always without detection, on the part of the scholars, of the change. What reader of this, as he passes through Twinsburgh, will not think of the Twins?"

We learn with regret, from the Western papers lately received, the death of Dr. William S. Young, of Elizabethtown, Harden County, Kentucky. Dr. Young was a representative in the 16th Congress, and was returned at the late elections in Kentucky to the 20th Congress. No member in either House was held in higher estimation than Dr. Young, nor was there one in the last Congress whose gentlemanly conduct and amiable qualities better entitled him to the favorable opinion of his associates and fellow members. His late election by an increased majority, also shows that his conduct at Washington met the approbation of his constituents, and we do not hazard much in saying that they will not soon be able to fill his place with a more faithful or intelligent public servant. From one well acquainted with Dr. Young, we are informed he was made to drink deep of the cup of domestic affliction, and this, perhaps, hurried him to his grave. His first election was closely contested by a Mr. Hardin of the same county, a lawyer of eminence, talents, and at that time, respectability. Hardin was defeated, but could not brook his disappointment, and out of revenge to Dr. Young, sought to destroy his peace and happiness, which he too successfully accomplished in the seduction of the partner of his bosom, whose conduct had never before been questioned, and in her abduction, while Young was at Washington, who, on his return home, learnt for the first time what had taken place during his absence, in finding himself surrounded by his little children, abandoned by a mother who had exiled herself with her seducer, to a foreign land, carrying with her all the property or estate she could readily command or control. R. I. Rep.

The Non-descript.—The bones of the non-descript lately discovered in a swamp near New Orleans, were last week exhibited in this place. The Mammoth, the remains of which have heretofore caused so much speculation among naturalists, must have been a mere pigmy compared with this monster. The largest appears to have been the upper jaw bone—it is twenty feet in length, three in breadth, and weighs upwards of 12 hundred pounds, with a remarkable projection, in the form of a horn, about nine feet long, and seven or eight inches in diameter, which must have been a weapon of defence; the other bones are in exact proportion. The vertebra or back-bone is sixteen inches in diameter, the passage for the spine nine by six inches; and the ribs nine feet long. To what species these immense remains belong, we believe, is yet, and perhaps will ever be a desideratum; it is generally supposed, however, that it was aquatic or at least amphibious in its nature. Its race is, no doubt, long since extinct. After seeing these bones we scarcely can any longer doubt the existence of the Kraken and other monsters, whose history had generally been considered fabulous. Lancaster (Ohio) Gaz.

The Dedham Register gives an account of the death of an individual from the smoke of a lamp, which was not properly trimmed. It is a fact probably not known to many persons who use lamps, that when trimmed properly, they never emit any perceptible smoke, and that when any smoke is visible, it is a certain proof that the wick is too high, and that the atmosphere about it is becoming rapidly filled with particles of soot, most injurious to the lungs, and to the eyes of every one who breathes it. The proper rule for adjusting the wick, is to raise it to such a length, as to produce the greatest degree of flame, without the least visible smoke. N. Y. Amer.

Morgan.—A dead body was discovered on the shores of Lake Ontario, in New York, on the 7th instant.—A coroner's jury returned a verdict, that it was the body of an unknown man who came to his death by suffocation by drowning. The body was then buried, but a few days afterwards the idea was suggested that it might be that of Morgan.—Mrs. Morgan was accordingly sent for, and went to the place, with several other persons, the body was dug up—and Mrs. Morgan, and several persons with her, expressed a belief that it was the remains of William Morgan; they judged by the hair and the teeth. The clothes, upon the deceased, were not those known to have been worn by Morgan, and the writings and religious pamphlets, in the pocket, did not accord with his former business, opinions and habits. The evidences, therefore, in favour of this being Morgan's dead body, are, in our opinion, weak. But it is stated, in a postscript

to a western paper, the Orleans Albion, of the 17th, that Captain S. S. Dorfee, of one of the canal boats, who left Buffalo yesterday, brought information, which was confirmed by two of his hands, who attended the examination, that a man by the name of Hill, of Buffalo, has confessed that he was one of five persons who murdered Morgan—that they rowed out in a skiff into the Niagara river, and threw him overboard. The story of Morgan's body being found, it is supposed, drew from him this confession. We think this report may be relied on. Hill is now in Buffalo jail, and has promised to give the names of his accomplices. These things are to be received with all caution. U. S. Gazette.

Honorable conduct.—About 10 years ago, a gentleman engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the interior of this State, met with reverses, gave up all his property, compounded with his creditors, and was fully and unconditionally discharged by them. A few days since, he called upon them respectively, several of whom reside in this city, and paid every farthing of the original debts, with interest to this time, amounting to near 20,000 dollars. We are happy to add, that his creditors here, presented him with a service of silver plate, as a testimony of their high regard for him personally, and as their admiration of the exalted principles by which he had been governed. Alb. Arg.

[From the Maryland Chronicle.]

Dr. Muse has made this season, on five acres of land, notwithstanding a severe drought, ninety barrels of shell corn, wanting a peck and a half—that is, ninety bushels per acre, wanting a small fraction of a bushel.

On ten acres he made also, this season, one hundred and fifty barrels shell corn, or 750 bushels—that is, 75 bushels per acre.

From the circumstance of a bet on part of the ground, and the possibility, (as he says) of a sceptical reader, for the whole, he has authenticated the statement, by affidavit, before Justice Houston, that he surveyed, bounded, and measured the lands correctly. And his overseer, John Wheeler, has made oath before the same Justice, that the lands which were thus surveyed, bounded and measured, yielded the products above stated; he (Wheeler) having carefully attended in person, being previously notified by Dr. Muse of the necessity of being particular, as he intended to have him sworn on the subject.

WESTCHESTER, (Pa.) Oct. 23.

Curious.—Mr. John C. Rauch lately took from a tree, in the vicinity of this borough, two Squirrels, apparently but a few days old—placed them under the care of a Cat, in company with one of her offspring, and they received their nourishment from her for the last four weeks. She still continues to nourish and protect them with maternal fondness! They are now in a thriving condition, and are beginning to exhibit that agility for which their species is celebrated. If any one is disposed to be incredulous, he can, by calling upon Mr. Rauch, have ocular demonstration of the fact.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Uniontown, Oct. 17.—The meeting of the Democratic friends of the Administration, which took place on Saturday last at the Court House, was perhaps the largest and most respectable that ever was called together on any similar occasion in this county. It was much larger than could reasonably have been anticipated, for the day was very unfavorable. There were a camp meeting, and three sacraments in different places in the county, which must have contributed to lessen the numbers of this meeting. In addition to this, many persons were detained from the meeting in order to attend the funeral of our much lamented and venerable friend, the Hon. Isaac Griffin. But what was most cheering to the cause of the country, they were no mushroom politicians. They were not the growth of a day—elevated or distinguished by accident. They were the reverend fathers of the Democracy of the county.

There were present nearly all the surviving favorites of the people, who in times gone by enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the people of this county, those whom they delighted to honor. Several of the former representatives in both the national and State legislatures.

It can be no common cause which has forced these revered and respectable citizens from their retirements, and again thrown them into the vortex of party. They have not mistaken the necessities of the times. This is not an occasion when those who feel an interest in the welfare of the country should be indifferent. It is time, when the prosperity of our country is openly attacked from without, and insidiously at home, for the fathers of the country to step forth.

Penn. Democrat.

Our composer set Delaware Execution instead of Election. It was no great mistake for certainly the enemies of the Administration have lately been sadly executed in that State. Delaware now assuredly has a "heart large enough for a whole continent." Geo. Con.

* See "Report of the Committee appointed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company," p. 6.

† See "Proceedings of sundry citizens of Baltimore," p. 18.

Electoral Law.—The editor of the Fayetteville Observer says he understands "it is in contemplation to make an effort, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, to change the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, from the General Ticket to the District System." This effort, he hopes, will not succeed. Yet he admits the people are attached to the District System; that the change to the General Ticket system "was extremely unpopular,"—a fact too well known to be denied; still he hopes the system will not be changed—in other words, that the wishes of the people will not be complied with. Why? Because, in the latter case, a large proportion of the votes of the state "no doubt would be lost, for want of unanimity among the electors"—that is, Gen. Jackson would not get all the votes, but a portion of them would be given to Mr. Adams! This may be a good argument to address to a party; but we doubt whether it will be deemed sound or weighty by the people.

We know not what authority the Observer may have, for the important disclosure he has made; but we suppose he considered it sufficient to justify him in sounding the alarm, and putting the people's friends on their guard, lest they should unwittingly do an act which would be most gratifying to the people, and perfectly in accordance with their wishes. And we will join the Observer in his laudable effort, and proclaim to the people that a most iniquitous project is on foot to restore to them their rights—to give them the substance instead of the shadow—to enable them to vote for men whom they know not, and consequently cannot judge of their worthiness or unworthiness:—we tell the people, on the authority of the Observer, that such a pernicious project has been conceived, and that their good friends, who are likewise Gen. Jackson's friends, are called upon to defeat it, otherwise a large portion of the people will be permitted to vote for the man whom they prefer! Is not this a plot, a most vile plot!

To be serious, if an effort should be made at the next session of the Legislature to restore the District System, that truly republican mode of choosing Electors, those members who oppose it, will hold at a cheap rate the wishes of their constituents. The District System is approved of by the people—The General Ticket System is not; of this there can be no doubt: there can be no uncertainty, then, as to the wishes of the people, to be pleased as an excuse for voting against the District System. We hope, therefore, the effort will be made, and the line drawn.

The Observer says "it is possible, that in the event of the Electors being chosen by Districts, at the next election, three of them might be in favor of Mr. Adams." And it is, indeed, even so! So, then, the unwilling admission is at last made, that Mr. Adams has some friends in North-Carolina, enough even to carry three Districts. When we stated, some time since, that the "friends of the administration in this state include a large and respectable portion of the citizens," the idea was scouted at by the editors of the state paper; but we were charitable enough to attribute their scepticism to want of information; yet it is now admitted, that in electing by Districts, they might carry three of them. It would not be surprising, should subsequent facts compel a still more liberal admission.

No sooner is one slander, propagated by the combination, exposed, than another is sent forth on the wings of the wind, to poison the public mind. The charge against Mr. Adams,—first published in the National Palladium and immediately vouched for by the Richmond Enquirer,—of tampering with the federal party, through the agency of Mr. Bailey, is no sooner nailed to the counter as a base calumny, than another starts into existence. Mr. Ritchie, of the Enquirer,

nothing abashed, revives the charge, and sends it forth in a new dress; but it will be returned to him, as far as it implies criminality in the President, a vile and malicious calumny. Here it is:

"We now come forward, to state that Mr. Webster did state, before the election in the House of Representatives, that he had in his possession a letter of his own in answer to one from his Correspondent, which had been read to or by Mr. Adams, modified at his suggestion and finally approved by him, relative to the liberal policy he intended to pursue towards the Federalists—that Mr. Webster proposed to shew a member of the H. of R. the said Correspondence, if Mr. Adams should not be elected on the first ballot; and that that member declined seeing it."

The contents of the letter, whether criminal or not, are of course unknown!—and for the truth of this statement, Mr. Ritchie says he holds the voucher in his own hand. And suppose he does—the public have yet to learn that it is not as worthless as falsehood and malice can make it. He also held in his hand the voucher of "a distinguished member of Congress," for the truth of the *East Room* story; and does he expect the public will now place any confidence in his unknown vouchers? He has been convicted of endeavoring, by such means or agents, to palm a gross falsehood on the community, in order to injure the President; and does he imagine he can now play the same game more successfully? Let him produce his authority—let him give up names—or he will be suspected, and on the best grounds, of having set afloat another *East Room* story. The vouchers of the Enquirer, for whose respectability or existence, we have only the assertions of the editor, are not in good credit.

Dr. Cooper has addressed a letter to the editor of the U. S. Telegraph, in which he attempts a defence of himself; and among other things, says—

"Having lived from the year 1793, to the end of Mr. Madison's administration, with the politicians of early times—with the men who, having assisted in framing our Constitution, well knew the principles on which it was based—I have imbibed their opinions, their prejudices, their modes of construction, and their views of its meaning. With their exposition of it, I know of nothing so good, and I expect to see nothing better. It contained them, it contained me, and I believe it is fitted to content any reasonable and practical man."

A letter from Mr. Madison, which we publish in this week's paper, affords a striking commentary on the above. In addition to that, we give the subjoined article from a subsequent number of the *Virginian*, which puts the finishing stroke to the vain boasting of Dr. Cooper:—

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

MR. MADISON.

"We have received a second communication from this gentleman, from which we learn, that, in disapproving of the 'proceedings of the General Assembly of the State, which would limit the power of Congress over trade to regulations having revenue alone for their object,' he designed to give it as his opinion, that Congress HAS A RIGHT to impose a tariff of duties 'having for its object the protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures.'"

From the foregoing, it will be perceived, that Mr. Madison, who "assisted in framing the constitution," and who doubtless knows the meaning of that instrument, and the powers it confers on Congress, at least as well as those who have recently favored the country with their profound expositions,—gives it as his opinion, that Congress "has a right to impose a tariff of duties for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures." Does Dr. Cooper agree with him, as he would have it believed? Very far from it. In whom, then, will the public confide? In the virtuous and patriotic Madison, whose whole life shows his attachment to the country and its admirable institutions—who bore a prominent part in framing the constitution:—or in Dr. Cooper, the author of the Columbia resolutions? It would be an insult to the people to doubt, for a moment, the answer they would give.

On this important topic,—the constitutionality of governmental protection of domestic manufactures,—we may say, in the language of a distinguished advocate of the American policy, that "Gen. Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Lowndes, and two entire Congresses, of 1790 and 1796, are at least as safe guides, as Dr. Cooper, or Mr. McDuffie, or Mr. Hamilton, who denounce as unconstitutional, acts and doctrines which can plead the sanction of such illustrious authority." In short, the case stands thus:—In support of the constitutionality of protecting American manufactures, we can array

the following names, besides hundreds of others of high standing, viz:—

WASHINGTON,
JEFFERSON,
MADISON,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
LOWNDES,
MONROE.

And in support of the new doctrine of the unconstitutionality of such protection, we have,

Wm. B. Giles,
Thos. Cooper,
George McDuffie,
James Hamilton!

Let the one be compared with the other, and then say on which side the weight of talent and authority lies.

RM. MARKLEY.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press, of Oct. 30th, contains the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Markley's Address to the Public, we hope to publish to-morrow. If any thing were wanting, after Mr. Buchanan's letter, for a full and perfect acquittal of Mr. Clay from the accusations preferred against him by Gen. Jackson, it is to be found in the address of Mr. Markley."

The Telegraph, and other kindred publications, to divert the public attention from Mr. Buchanan's letter, have been calling upon Mr. Markley to "come out"—inferring, from his long silence, that their call would be unheeded:—they will now be most woefully disappointed.

Hill, who is now in jail for the murder of Morgan, has made a "confession;" but it is so contradictory, as to be unworthy of credit. But the reasons of his conduct are inexplicable. He is supposed to be an impostor.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

[In regard to the body found, recent accounts say, that the better opinion is that it is not Morgan's. Many circumstances are given, which render it altogether improbable that it can be. At all events, either Hill is an impostor, or the body is not Morgan's; for he declares he cut Morgan's throat himself. The body found had no marks of violence on it.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 1.

By a reference to another part of our paper, it will be seen that intelligence has been received from London of the 22d ultimo, and that its most important item is that which relates to the refusal of the Sultan to accede to the propositions of the Allied Powers for the pacification of Greece. Should the last statement, of the determination of the Ambassadors to quit Constantinople, turn out to be correct, war must, of necessity, ensue. It seems to us that nothing but an infatuation of the most extraordinary character, can urge the Sultan to precipitate himself into the certain and disastrous consequences which will result from such a contest. For the good of mankind, for the advantage of freedom, we hope that the conflict will commence and continue, either until Turkey shall assent to the unconditional surrender of her sovereignty over Greece, or shall herself be compelled to withdraw her crescent standard from within the limits of Europe; to wave, hereafter, only over the benighted deserts of Asia.

Nat. Journal.

The New York Albion of the 27th ultimo, gives the following information.

"Treaty of Ghent.—The commissioners for settling the boundary under the seventh article of the above treaty, have, after much labor and patient investigation, this day closed their labors and made their final reports to their respective governments. It is gratifying to state, that the said commissioners have amicably determined by far the largest portion of the line; two points only have been referred to the governments, viz: one affecting St. George's Island, below the Sault de Maria, in the water communication between lakes Huron and Superior, north west of that lake, and Lac La Pluie. The commissioners, it will be recollected, are Anthony Barclay, Esq. and General Porter."

The Letter of Mr. MADISON, which we have the pleasure to transfer to our columns, is of deep interest, when we consider its subject and the source whence it emanates. We consider it as settling forever the absurdity of the Virginia Resolutions concerning revenue and manufactures. Here is the Father of the Constitution, rescuing it from the unhalloved hands which have been laid upon it, under the influence (too much so, at least) of mere party spirit. So carefully has Mr. M. guarded his retirement, that the sight of his name to a public paper has a refreshing and even soothing effect. It comes upon us as a strain of music long unheard, bringing with it delightful reminiscences, which will ever attend the names of MADISON and LOWNDES.

Nat. Intel.

The Editor of the Warrenton Reporter states, in his last paper that he has stricken from his subscription list, some dozen or fifteen persons, who from their remissness, seem to be insensible, that "punctuality is the soul of business." Really, the conduct of some who call themselves honorable men, is shameful, in regard to debts of this description. We have known instances, not of very rare occurrence either, where a man after regularly receiving a paper for years, pleaded that he only intended to take it for one year and would not pay for a longer period; and we have known others to plead the statute of limitation in bar of a just claim. There is no money more

hardly earned, than the subscriptions to Newspapers, and it is disgraceful for any one who has the ability, to hesitate to discharge his account when demanded.

Raleigh Register.

NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey commenced its annual session at Trenton on the 22d inst. The President of the Council or Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and all the Clerks and Door keepers were chosen from amongst the friends of the Administration. In the Senate, the parties stand—For the Administration 40—for Jackson 4; and in the House of Representatives—For the Administration 28—for Jackson 15. In joint meeting there are, of course, two to one in favor of the administration. The Editor of the New Brunswick Freonian says, that the majority for Mr. Adams, in 1828, will exceed Ten Thousand.

Phenix Gaz.

Maple sugar.—We smiled, some time ago, at the great discovery made in Europe, that Sugar might be made from the sap of the maple, and stated that the process was familiar to the whole American population. This it seems, has put a Southern Editor into a furious passion. He maintains that the Southern population is entirely ignorant of it, because they never saw a "Sugar Maple tree." He might as well say that the same population is ignorant of the existence of the Chinese Empire, because they never saw a Chinese.

N. Y. Enquirer.

Original Anecdote.—A comical fellow lately travelling in the stage through Connecticut and Massachusetts, had for his companions a very taciturn set of fellows, and to amuse himself he thrust his head out of the stage at every man he met, and hallooed, hurra for Jackson! A strange sound in Yankee Town. Passing a brick yard, he sent forth his accustomed vociferation at Hodge, who let fly, in return, the handful of clay he was moulding, which completely masked the countenance of the unfortunate wag. He took in his bespattered face, when one of his fellow travellers, who had not spoken for fifty miles, observed, "that man must be a Clayite."

N. Y. Adv.

Among the premiums offered by the Agricultural Society of Salem, New Jersey, is one of \$5 to that laboring man, who can give satisfactory evidence that he has been strictly honest and faithful and sober during three years which he has lived with any family or farmer; and another of one dozen silver spoons or \$5 to that woman, of the same character.

An old fellow, 60 years of age, living near Montreal, lately went to Quebec to get a dispensation to marry his niece, a pretty girl of 18. But unfortunately, just as he was in high hopes of attaining his object, he fell from a plank, (on passing from a steam boat to the shore) and was drowned.—What mischief Cupid does!

It is constantly urged by those opposed to Mr. Adams, that he came into office by intrigue; but if the development are considered, which have been made since the Carter Beverly letter, it can be said with much stronger evidence, that he came into office in spite of intrigue.

Georgia Courier.

Some of our laughter-loving readers inquire "Where are your anecdotes?" You used to give us a column. That was in the summer, when we had nothing else to do. This is now no time for laughing: days are short—no room—look at the advertisement—they are more profitable than jokes—though it would be a good joke, if we get pay for all of them—a sad joke, if we do not.

Foreigners may well complain of the difficulty of our language, when they attempt to pronounce similarly, words that are split alike. For example—who could possibly know, that *cough*, *plough*, *although*, *though*, *thought*, &c. were all to be so differently pronounced? we are very unreasonable to suppose it possible. Look again at *plague* and *ague*, and no one can say that the English is a very easy language.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 27.—We learn, that in passing from New Castle to Frenchtown, last night, one of the stages upset, by which accident a number of the passengers were injured, among whom, Bishop Kemp of this city, is a severe sufferer; but it is not apprehended that his wounds are dangerous. A gentleman had his collar one broke, and a lady several of her ribs. It is understood that the driver was drunk, and in endeavoring to pass another stage, drove off the road and caused the accident.

Pat.

[Bishop Kemp has since died from the injury received.]

HED.

In this county, on the 6th inst. Mr. John Garrison Alexander, age about 39 years, leaving a helpless and distressed family. As an upright and amiable citizen, he enjoyed the confidence

and esteem of those who knew him. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and manifested a uniform attachment to the duties and ordinances of religion. His removal from this life presents a very striking instance of the uncertainty of human prospects and endearments. Few men possessed more firmness of constitution or vigorous health than he enjoyed. The disease which terminated his days was comparatively the whole sickness of his life.

Who can secure his vital breath
Against the bold demands of death,
With skill to fly or power to save?
In this county, on the 15th inst. Mr. James Potts, aged about 50.

At Memphis, Tennessee, on the 27th Sept. last Doct. George Franklin Graham, son of Gen. Joseph Graham, of Lincoln county, N. Carolina. Dr. Graham, after graduating at our university, and receiving the honors of the Medical College in New-York, removed directly to the West; and by his attainments and energy, took high rank in his profession.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE young ladies and little misses of this Institution will be examined on Thursday, 22d inst. Parents, patrons, and friends, are requested to attend.
The exercises of the school will be resumed on the 1st of January, 1828, and continue until the last of July, including a term of seven months. Terms as heretofore, in proportion to the time.
R. I. DINKINS.

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 20th day of November, I will proceed to sell the balance of the personal estate of the late Jacob Julien, deceased, viz:—

Seven or eight likely negroes, one of them a blacksmith; Corn and Cotton; an excellent metal Clock, and a good Road Wagon.

One fourth part of the price of the negroes will be required to be paid down.
W. M. BOSTWICK, Admr.
October 29, 1827.—3r57.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 4th of December next, will be sold, at the late dwelling house of John Gilmer, the following property, viz:—

17 valuable Negroes; Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oats; Household and Kitchen Furniture and farming utensils; and a good Road Wagon and a set of smith's tools.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold. Reasonable credit will be given, by
DAN ALEXANDER, Admr.
November 1, 1827.—4t48.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, lying close to Cappa's gold mine, containing about one hundred acres, on which there is 23 acres cleared, of good fresh Land, well known to give good crops of Cotton, Corn, and remarkably good, for small grain. Its good Water and healthiness is not to be surpassed in this section of the country. It must also, from appearance, have rich mines on it, as there has been some gold found in different places. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to take a view of the place and judge for himself; when terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber, residing on the premises.
MICHL. O'FARRELL.
October 24, 1827.—3r57.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

SALISBURY BRANCH, OCT. 25, 1827.
ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the first of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.
A copy from the Minutes.
JUNUS SNEED, CASHIER.
9t62.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON.

HAVING positively declined practicing medicine in Charlotte any more, requests all those who are indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts; and he would also add, that those who fail to avail themselves of the time intervening between the present date and November Court next, will find their notes and accounts entrusted to the management of an Attorney.
October 24, 1827.—5t*

N. B.—Those having in their possession books, either medical or miscellaneous, belonging to the subscriber, will please return them.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of James Clark and Peter Campbell, are notified not to pay their debts to said Peter Campbell, as he has transferred the whole of his interest in the said firm to the subscriber; but they are requested to make payment immediately, either to the subscriber or Mr. Robert Carns, his agent.
JAMES CLARK.
Camden, Oct. 20, 1827.—3t56.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled, 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Poetry.

DOMESTIC LOVE.

I've mingled in the wild delights,
The revels of the festive throng,
Indulged in fancy's fondest flights,
And chased the phantom, Pleasure, long;
Even from a gay and giddy boy,
I strove to drown each care with glee,
But never, never, tasted joy,
Till found, Domestic Love, in thee.

The bright romance of fervid youth,
The glory of those golden days,
When love's sweet image passed like truth
Herself before my rapturous gaze;
The luxury of each dear day dream,
By warm anticipation wove,
In all their fragrant freshness seem
Concentrated in Domestic Love.

This peaceful home—these fervent friends,
These budding blossoms of my line,
With whom my very being blends,
Whose destiny and hopes are mine;
If there's a Paradise on earth,
A joy below like joys above,
It glows around the social hearth
Of home and dear Domestic Love.

Original.

FOR THE CANTABRIGIA JOURNAL.

PRESIDENTIAL.—NO. II.

Ne auctor ultra crepidam—Let the Cobbler stick to his last.

If we have a cause in court or a sick child, we immediately apply to the oldest and ablest lawyer or physician. We all admit that the science of government is equally difficult with that of the Law or Medicine.—Would it not be as absurd to place the soldier in the desk of the Statesman, as to call in the lawyer to see a sick child? Is ours a government of Peace and of Laws, or is it a despotism at war with all the world? If it is the former, place a man of peace, possessing a profound knowledge of the laws of all nations, at the helm. If the latter, who more fit to fill the chair than Andrew Jackson? Although we admit that government is a science only to be acquired by study; although we cannot but be sensible that Gen. Jackson never addicted himself to study of any kind, and that his talents and genius are altogether military; still how many of us are there who, from admiration of his achievements, of a few weeks only, are willing to surrender to his keeping our liberties and lives. But we are told, there is no other way to show him our gratitude:—remember the fable of the stork and the fox, who having through his greediness stuck a bone in his throat, requested the stork to thrust her long neck down and extract it; while in the act of doing which, he bit off her head. We owe General Jackson no gratitude beyond a certain measure, and that measure has been filled to the brim. We have forgiven him the infraction of all laws, human and divine; we have upheld him against a neutral power, whose territories he had invaded; we have pardoned him for the useless slaughter of our citizens and the abrogation of our laws; we have filled his coffers with wealth and crowned him with laurel. Is all this nothing? And yet we are persuaded by his partisans to thrust our heads into the lion's mouth, only to show the world how tame he is. If he will aspire to the ivy, let him first merit it. God forbid that we endanger our liberties out of mere wantonness, or make the physician our lawyer, in sheer gratitude for his success in the practice of medicine.

That Gen. Jackson is brave, no body denies; but is bravery an essential quality in the peaceful ruler of a republic at peace with all the world? That he is firm and resolute, we all admit; but is nothing wanting but bravery and firmness in a President? That he is prompt and energetic is conceded; and that he is a considerable tactician and a greater general, all the world knows; but I pray you, are bravery, and firmness, and resolution, and promptitude, and energy, and the other great qualities of a great general only, essential requisites in a President of the United States? My physician can talk with the best—he can expatiate as long on the qualities of rhubarb and calomel as John Randolph upon any thing or nothing; nevertheless, he shall never plead my cause in court. It really seems to me, that the conviction is irresistible, that Gen. Jackson is wanting in a knowledge of mankind and their institutions; in a mind calculated for a multiplicity of business, in moderation, in justice, in mercy, and above all, in self-government, in so great a degree as to unfit him for the office of ruler of a free people. Besides, he has broken over all precedent and set at defiance all decorum in his manner of electioneering. One would almost suppose him a Stanislaus, by turns bribing and by turns fighting his

way to the throne of Poland. Which of our former Presidents or their opponents ever came personally forward, avowed themselves candidates and openly electioneered? Even Aaron Burr would have blushed at such an act; yet Andrew Jackson has done it. When he resigns his seat in the Senate, he says 'tis because he shall be a candidate at the next election of President. I believe he resigned that post to keep himself as much as possible from collision with greater men, whereby his own weakness would be more readily be discovered, and because he well knew that we would never believe that he who made but an indifferent figure in the Senate, could shine at the head of the government. What a pity but he had for his own sake, at least, been as cautious in his Carter Beverly transaction, and in his accusation of Mr. Clay; both of which go to shew a disposition like that of Sylla, deeply imbued with suspicion and jealousy. There is one anecdote which renders it very doubtful to me whether Gen. Jackson's great object in seeking the Presidency with so much avidity, is not the same with that of Marius in seeking his seventh consulship, to wit, personal revenge. At the close of the war, when Gen. Jackson was on his way from New-Orleans to Washington, the citizens of Natchez gave him and his lady a ball at the Franklin Hotel. It can be attested by several gentlemen now living, that Gen. Jackson, after a parade of oaths, then very common with him, declared most positively that Judge Hall, who had fined him at New-Orleans, should lose his office or he would not suffer his bones to be buried in the United States. Among the gentlemen present on this occasion, were some of his staff and many of the most respectable citizens of Natchez, whose names, if necessary, can be mentioned. Now, fellow-citizens, I ask is any man worthy the office of President, who could thus rashly swear away the place of a Judge, because he had done what he thought his duty? Judge Hall still holds his commission. Whether he would long hold it, were Andrew Jackson President, is very doubtful.

While upon the detail of Gen. Jackson's character, let me advert to another occurrence which I know to be true, which I do not recollect to have seen elsewhere mentioned, and which thousands can testify to the truth of. After the British had retired from below New-Orleans, the passes by which they had escaped, as well as all others in the vicinity of the city, were strictly guarded. The city militia were generally detailed for this duty. Two young merchants, of high respectability, left the stations of the picket guard and returned for a few minutes into town. Let it be recollected, that they had been retained at the same post for more than a week; that they were lately married; their wives and property in the city were unprotected by friends; the city literally thronged with the Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana militia; that the pass at which a strong picket, of which they composed a part, was the same at which the British had debarked, and that it was known to every drummer in the ranks that the enemy had taken to their shipping and let lake Borgue; and some palliation would seem to be found for this enormous crime, especially as they returned to their duty in less than two hours from their departure. Who but would not have winked at the transaction? yet these men were arrested, thrown into irons, tried by a court martial as obsequious as that which mocked Arbuthnot and Ambrister with hardly the form of trial, sentenced to be shot and that sentence ordered to be carried into execution on a distant day by the commander in chief. Fortunately for these victims, and fortunately too, for the hero of the eighth of January, the news of peace approached and they were not immolated at the shrine of military despotism. I would ask all thinking men, and I desire no communion with any but those who do think, at least when their dearest interests are concerned, whether a man whose character has been uniformly marked, from childhood to old age, with every trait of violence and ambition, with a total want of application to every species of business, but the trade of arms only, is not properly styled a "Military Chieftain?"—and whether, even setting aside the danger of the precedent, and his still more dangerous attachment to a military life, the multitudinous concerns of the nation must not inevitably be deranged by entrusting them to his management?

A Cultivator of the Soil.

CHARITY.

To relieve the oppressed is the most glorious act a man is capable of; it is in some measure doing the business of God and Providence.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

[From the New-York Courier.]

Scale of Respectability.—It is a matter of curious investigation, to examine the distinctions which society has made amongst the different trades and professions. "A saint in rags is twice a saint in lawn," says Pope; and yet he tells us that "honor and shame from no condition rise;" the latter is true by the laws of nature; the former, by the usage of society. Whether a lawyer is more respectable than a doctor, or a merchant than a farmer, is a question that is not yet settled by her high mightiness, Fashion—but with respect to the different pursuits of trade, she has drawn the distinctions, having consulted neither reason nor rhyme, and governed solely by her own whims. A butcher, for instance, is considered by society as superior to a baker—and why, in the name of all that's edible? They both cater for the appetite of man—one furnishes the slaughtered calf, and the other the generous grain, which alike support life—one deals in fire and the other in sword—are they not on a par? A shoemaker is more respectable than a cobbler—why? one makes your shoes and the other mends them—they both use awls and wax'd-ends—where is the difference? Is a hatter more exalted than the tailor? The one covers "the dome of thought, the palace of the soul!" his vocation is certainly *at the head*—he surmounts the *crown*;—but then the tailor adorns the graceful form and manly chest—the waistcoat that he makes covers the heart, the seat of sensation and the abode of passion. He makes you either a gentleman or a clown, according to his will—you are at his mercy with regard to the fit of your habiliments and the effect of your appearance in Broadway—thus extensive is his power, and is not power respectability? A milliner is more respected in society than a mantua-maker—the one makes hats and the other makes dresses—why is she latter greater than a she tailor? Why is a grocer considered inferior to a seller of dry goods? Is not a bottle of mustard as respectable as a yard of tape? Is not a pound of cheese as honorable as a paper of pins—a bunch of onions as a skein of thread—is not sugar equal to broad-cloth, and molasses to gingham? Certainly.

Again, why is a saddler superior to a shoemaker? He covers the backs of horses, while the latter covers the feet of men—and is not the foot of lordly man and lovely woman, an object of greater moment than the back of Eclipse himself.

How and why then are these distinctions made? It is easier to ask than to answer the question; to do the latter surpasses our wisdom. But are these distinctions reasonable and natural? No. Honest industry is alike respectable in every vocation. The faithful mason who piles one brick upon another, is the equal of him who makes the bricks, or him who burns the lime which is used in making mortar. The industrious mechanic is the prop of society, and so long as he labours diligently and honestly in his vocation, he is entitled to respectability, and he will receive it.

The Shawneetown Gazette, states the following instance of adherence to military etiquette:

"I is understood that Maj. Gen. Duncan, commanding the first division of Illinois militia, and father of the Militia Law, has refused to comply with the orders of the Governor, requiring a portion of the militia to be drafted and held in readiness to march against the Indians, because those orders were not dated at "Head Quarters," and signed by him as "Commander in Chief." He wants the country defended *secundum artem* or not at all."

THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

There is, to the north of Memphis, a solitary lake (which, at this season of the year, mingles with the rest of the waters) upon whose shores stands the Necropolis, or City of the Dead—a place of melancholy grandeur covered with shrines and pyramids, where many a kingly head, proud even in death, for ages waited the resurrection of its glories. Through a range of sepulchral grots underneath, the humble denizens of the tomb are deposited—looking out on each successive generation that visits them with the same face and features they wore centuries ago. Every plant and tree that is consecrated to death, from the aspidel-flower to the mystic plaitain, lends its sweetness or shadow to this place of tombs; and the only noise that disturbs its eternal calm is the low humming sound of the priests at prayer, when a new inhabitant is added to the silent city. It was towards this place of death that, in a mood of mind as usual, half bright, half gloomy, I now, almost unconsciously, directed my bark. The form of the young priestess was continually before my mind. Absorbed in such thoughts I rowed on, scarcely knowing whither I went, till, startled by finding myself within the shadow of the City of the Dead, I looked up and saw rising in

succession before me, pyramid beyond pyramid, each towering more lofty than the other,—while all were out-topped in grandeur by one, upon whose summit the moon seemed to rest, as on a pedestal.—Drawing near to the shore, which was sufficiently elevated to raise this city of monuments above the level of the inundation, I lifted my oar, and let the little boat rock idly on the water, while my thoughts, left equally without direction, fluctuated as idly. How various and vague were the dreams that then passed through my mind—that bright vision of the temple mingling itself with all! Sometimes she stood before me, like an aerial spirit, as pure as if that element of music and light, into which I had seen her vanish, was her only dwelling.—Sometimes, animated with passion, and kindling into a creature of earth, she seemed to lean towards me with looks of tenderness, which it were worth worlds, but for one instant, to inspire; and again—as the dark fancies, that ever haunted me, recurred,—I saw her cold, parched and blackening, amid the gloom of those eternal sepulchres before me!"

Mr. Abernethy in an anatomical lecture lately said—"If there be a great increase of medical gentlemen in the profession, I am perfectly confident that there is a proportionate increase of disease. Diseases that were rarely met with, but very rarely met with indeed, when I was a youngster, are now of every day occurrence!" *Eng. Paper.*

From the New-York Observer.

DEISM IN NEW-YORK.

It is perhaps not generally known, that a regularly organized Club is in existence in this city called the Free Press Association. One dollar as entrance money, and twenty-five cents monthly, makes a member. The funds are applied to the support of a free press (as they term it), to the purchase of books, &c. They have under their direction a weekly paper, with about 600 subscribers. Its object is, to cast contempt on the Bible and its Divine Author, and on all those, who believe its doctrines, and practice its precepts. It contains, among other things, most of the Lectures which are delivered weekly before the Club.

On the Sabbath, at 4 o'clock, P. M. they assemble in a spacious room from two to three hundred in number, including transient visitors. The meeting is opened by an ode, sung by the Club, with the assistance of a few females, who have sufficiently divested themselves of the fear of God to join in such a circle. This is followed by written Lectures, successively delivered by two or three individuals, and then closed by another one to the praise of Nature.

From attending one of these meetings, it would be difficult to ascertain what are the precise sentiments of the speakers. In two long and laboured essays, there was not the slightest acknowledgment of the being of a God, and, his name was only mentioned to be treated with irreverence. Whether their leaders are Deists or Atheists it is hard to say. Much of the speaker's strength was levelled against miracles. Of these, and of prophecy, he could not speak with composure. All pretended miracles, he said, were only slight of-hand tricks, and those who wrought them were mere jugglers and impostors. With the most disdainful levity, he introduced and repeated some verses from Ex. 32d chap. to illustrate, as he supposed, the horrible effect of Moses' anger, and the malignant nature of the Mosaic God. He attempted to prove that religion was opposed to morality, and consequently injurious to society; forgetting to tell us how happy France was, while weltering in blood under the influence of his system. The audience in general, seemed to accord in the speaker's sentiments; and those men of such stupendous reason, and mighty intellects, were often cheered in their boldest invectives against Christians and their God. A considerable portion of the Club were men of from 40 to 60 years of age, whose countenances indicated that but few of the tender sensibilities of our nature remained to them; but that they had become hardened in sin; and were ready for any enterprise their master's service. Others were young men and boys; who were thus early taught to ridicule that precious Book, which has conferred such innumerable blessings on the children of men, and that Divine Saviour who has granted so many consolations to his followers, thro' all the trials of life, and in the solemn hour of death. With such comforts these men are wholly unacquainted. Their boasted deity, which they call Nature, cannot confer them; and it is greatly to be feared that they will make the awful discovery too late, that

their God and Saviour whom they have despised and rejected, is able to execute to the utmost, all the threatnings of his Word. To see a worm of the dust, a dying mortal thus trifling with all that is good and holy and lovely, and endeavoring to draw into there dreadful vortex every one whom he can influence, cannot fail to excite pity and indignation in every good man's mind. But such men there are in the midst of us, going themselves and dragging others down to perdition, even while surrounded by all that blaze of evidence which has so clearly exhibited, and is now exhibiting, the divine authority of the Volume which they affect to despise. P.

From the Gospel Messenger.

THE TESTIMONY OF AGE TO RELIGION.

When an old man is advancing with rapid steps through the vale of life, and is approaching

"That undiscovered country from whose bourne, No traveller returns,"

It is delightful to the feelings of the pious heart to see him supported and cheered on his darksome road, by the promises of the everlasting Gospel. It is a source of extreme joy to every sincere professor of Christianity, to hear it declared by aged men of high intellectual attainments, and of great personal worth and experience, that all their "comfort, consolation, and strength," in the warfare of life, have been derived from "the divine efficacy of religion in the soul;" and that there is "nothing as efficacious for calming the passions, which have been ruffled by the concerns of this wayward world," as faith in our divine Saviour." Such declarations should rouse the inconsiderate votary of the world to reflect on the hearts and consciences of such distinguished persons, as Sir Matthew Hale, John Locke, Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Wm. Jones, Mrs. Trimmer, Mrs. Hannah Moore, and a host of other pious christians of both sexes. And when persons of such great worth as well as wisdom, become thoroughly convinced of Christianity, and publicly confess in their lives and in their writings, the indispensable obligation of living in obedience to its requisitions, is it not worthy of the consideration of every person, to inquire whether there may not be more in the Christian religion than they have hitherto suspected. And if there be, whether they can answer to God, for their neglect of the revelation which he has been graciously pleased to make by his son?

The following testimony of another amiable and learned man, to the divine efficacy of Christianity in promoting human happiness, will be read with interest. It is the confession of *Christian Furchtegott Geller*, an eminent German poet, and professor of philosophy in the University of Leipsic, who died in Dec. 1769, in the 55th year of his age.

"Let me here be allowed," said he to his friends and pupils a few years before his death, "to make an ingenuous confession. I have lived *fifty years*, during which I have had many subjects of joy; but none of these have been more lasting, more innocent or more satisfactory to my heart, than those I have sought and tasted in following the councils of religion, whose mild restraints captivated my soul: This I attest to be the truth on my conscience. I have lived *fifty years*, and have experienced many afflictions, but I never obtained more light in my perplexities, more comfort, more consolation, more strength and courage in my troubles, than what I derived from Religion; and this I attest on my conscience. I have lived *fifty years*, and have frequently found myself on the borders of the grave, and I have experienced that nothing can help us to triumph over the fears of death, but the divine efficacy of religion in our souls; that nothing is so powerful in strengthening it in these decisive moments, in which it sees itself, not without emotion, on the confines of eternity; and for calming us, when our conscience rises up against us, there is nothing so efficacious, as faith in our divine Saviour and Redeemer. I attest this as in the presence of God. O! if the testimony of a friend, of a tutor, can have any weight with you; if mine, my dear young friends, can have any influence over you, whenever any presumptuous reasoner would set you against the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures; or when the infidel, not knowing how to tranquilize his own mind, undertakes to extinguish in yours a belief, the holiness of which confounds him—O Christian youth, let him never find one amongst you, who may dare to despise the most excellent of all books and make it a subject of railery. Let the Scriptures be at all times the object of your veneration; it constitutes you happiness on earth, and secures it in heaven."